



TWO WAYS OF SEEING THINGS.

A robin and a sparrow sat on the limb of a tree, sheltered from the rain which was softly falling, making everything green and sweet.

"I never saw such weather," said the sparrow; "everything will be wet and the grounds muddy."

"I think it is nice," said the robin; "everything will be clean and the whole country will be green."

"This weather is too hot," said the sparrow; "I do not like it."

"Oh! I like it," said the robin; "the corn will grow and the cherries, too. Do you like the cold weather?" he asked the sparrow.

"No," replied the sparrow; "that is the trouble with this world; it is all wrong; it is either too cold or too hot."

"Why do you not go South, as I do, when the cold days come?" asked the robin.

"It is too far to travel," replied the sparrow. "Now look at that sun shining," he said. "I do not see why the rain did not keep on falling, as long as it had started."

"We can find plenty of worms now."

"They will all be big ones," said the sparrow. "I like the little ones best; besides, it is too muddy. I shall stay here a while where it is cool."

"Yes, it is nice and cool after the shower," said the robin; "the breeze will soon dry the trees."

"And we'll all get cold, I suppose," said the sparrow; "the idea of a breeze like this blowing after a shower! Yes, I am sure I shall take a cold."

"There is the maid throwing us crumbs," said the robin; "let us fly down and get them."

"She is probably putting them there so the cat will get us when we pick them up," said the sparrow. "Oh! no," said the robin; "she is a kind-hearted girl and often throws them out for the birds."

So the sparrow flew down with the robin.

"They are nice crumbs," remarked the robin as he hopped about.

"They are too big," said the sparrow. "I wish she had broken them in smaller pieces, and she scattered them about so we would have to hunt for them, I suppose."

"Here is some water," said the robin, hopping to a basin that had been put out for the hens.

"These hens have everything where they can find it," said the sparrow. "We have the benefit of it also," said the robin.

"That may be," said the sparrow, "but no one ever put out a basin of water for us. It is a hard world. This morning my nest was almost destroyed by a careless woman who attempted to open a blind behind which I had my nest, but I flew about and made such a fuss that she fastened the blind again and saved my home."

"I think she was a very kind woman to do that," said the robin, "for no



about she wished to shut out the hot sun and keep her room cool."

"She should look first," replied the sparrow, "and have some thought of others. She might have known that there was a nest behind that blind."

"You should build in trees," said the robin; "where there are no blinds to close."

"And have the cat get me," said the sparrow. "No, I thank you, I'll build behind blinds and if people are unkind enough to disturb us we must fight for our rights."

"It is raining again," said the robin; "let us fly back to the tree."

"Did you ever see such luck?" said the sparrow. "I had just finished drying my feathers. Oh, this world is all wrong! The days will soon be short again, and we shall have to go to bed early and get up late. Why can't we have days all the same length, I should like to know?"

"I cannot explain that," replied the robin; "but I feel sure that the world is all right. Don't you think that your view of it may be wrong?"

"Wrong!" exclaimed the sparrow, with indignation in his voice. "No, indeed! It is the world that is wrong, not I. Good night," he said, as he flew away.

The robin looked after the sparrow for a moment. "I am glad I do not feel the way the sparrow does," he said to himself. "He is unhappy, and I am inclined to think the fault is with him and not with the world. I think it is a beautiful, glorious world to live in."

Tongue Twister.
Try to pronounce the sentence which runs, "The sea ceased, and it sufficed us," without stumbling. One man made a wager that no one would repeat this sentence 150 times right off without either asking for a drink or stumbling. He won at the seventy-seventh repetition, when his opponent was almost speechless!

HOW TO TRANSFER PICTURES

Solution of Common Soap, Water and Turpentine Is Employed—Apply With Brush or Finger.

Printed pictures from magazines, newspapers, folders, etc., may be transferred to paper, cloth, cardboard, glass or china with the following solution:

One bar of common soap is dissolved in a gallon of hot water, to which one-half pint of turpentine is added. After it has stood for a night, stir well and bottle. The solution is applied to the print with a soft brush or one's fingers, and the material to which it is to be transferred is placed upside down on it. The back of the material is then rubbed and the design is transferred.

A picture may be transferred to glass for the purpose of a lantern slide. In such a case the glass must be varnished with a perfectly transparent varnish before transferring; then proceed as before. Pictures are transferred to china in the same way. —Popular Science Monthly.

FOSTER PIG CLUB MOVEMENT

Eggs Encouraged to Raise Corn to Feed Hogs—Various Organizations Are Contributing.

About a dozen counties in Florida have organized pig clubs. It is probable that many others will follow, because it is the intention of G. L. Herndon, state club agent for the University of Florida extension division, to have the corn club boys take up the work. They will have feed from their acre of corn on which to raise the pigs.

Various organizations, such as bankers, boards of trade and school boards, are fostering the pig club movement. Mr. Herndon advises that care be used in selecting the membership. County agents should see that adequate provision for feeding and pasturing the pig is made.

In those counties where the bankers are lending money for purchasing animals, extra precautions should be made for their care.

The debt is to be canceled from the sale of the increase of the pig and neither will be adequate unless proper facilities are provided.

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Doing His Best.
Mother—Tommy Wilkins is the worst boy in school, Arthur, and I want you to keep as far from him as possible.
Arthur—I do, ma—he stays at the head of our class all the time!

Powerful Language.
Caller—I suppose you can spell all the short words, Bobbie?
Bobbie—I can spell a lot of big ones. I can even spell words of four cylinders.

Give Hogs Some Clover Hay.
Do not neglect to give the hogs some clover hay every day. Give them what they will eat up each day.

Protect Early Vegetables.
The easiest, quickest way to protect early tender vegetables from frost is by covering them with newspapers or gunnybags. Have a few rocks or bricks handy to weight the covering down so the wind cannot blow it off.

Mutter and Turnips.
A juicy wether lamb hung up in a cold place will provide choice dinners for the family until it is used up. Don't forget to have mashed turnips and butter with it.

Cruel and Shiftless Practice.
It is cruel and shiftless to let the pigs sleep on bare boards, or damp, dirty beds, and loss will surely follow.

Insurance Strong Litters.
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PREPARING SEED BED AND SOWING OATS



Disking Corn Stubble Before Sowing Oats.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Oats usually follow a cultivated crop, such as corn or potatoes, hence it is not generally necessary to plow the land before sowing. Oats do well on fall-plowed land; but if the land has not been plowed in the fall, better yields are usually produced from sowing in a seedbed made by disking and harrowing than in one made by spring plowing. Early seeding for oats is very desirable. As a good seedbed can be made much more quickly with the disk harrow than with the plow on land that was in a cultivated crop last year, the saving in time is an advantage. Two diskings and one harrowing with the spike-toothed harrow will put clean land in good shape for sowing with the drill.

Oats grow best in a seedbed that has two or three inches of loose surface soil, but which is firm below that depth. This is another reason why disking is to be preferred to spring plowing, for there is not time for plowed land to settle before the seed is sown. Still another reason why the disk is better is that a field can be disked much more cheaply than it can be plowed, and the cheaper way of doing a job should always be chosen if it gives just as good results as the more expensive.

If the local supply of seed oats is of poor quality, care should be taken in getting a new stock for sowing. It is better to get this supply from points to the east or west than from points north or south, as the varieties are more likely to be those which will do well locally. Varieties which may be best two or three hundred miles to the north or south may not be at all suitable. If new seed is wanted, ask the county agent or the state experiment station where to get it and what varieties to buy.

If you have been growing a variety which does well in your locality it is better to sow well-cleaned seed of that variety grown on your own farm or in your county than to get seed from a distance. It takes oats a year or two to get used to the soil and climate in any locality, and they will not do their best until they become adapted to local conditions. If the oats grown locally were injured more or less last summer by rains after harvest, make a germination test and prove that they will not grow before you decide to send away for seed. If your oats are light and chaffy take out about two-thirds of the lightest of them with the fanning mill and use the other third for seed.

The idea that oats run out and that it is necessary to get new seed every few years is quite common, but it is not justified by the facts. There is no reason why a good variety of oats should not be just as good 20 years from now as it is now, if care is taken to keep it pure.

The seed should be cleaned and graded each year, taking out the weed seeds and the small kernels. It should also be treated for smut at least once in two or three years. If the seed is of good quality it will not pay to run it through the fanning mill more than once, to take out the small kernels and weed seeds. If the seed is poor or very weed, running it through a second time and taking out two-thirds or more of the grain is well worth while.

The reason it is best to take out the small kernels is that they do not make as strong plants as the large ones. The weak plants from these small kernels usually produce little grain. If the kernels that are sown are all of about the same size the plants will be uniform, the crop will all ripen at the same time, and the yield will be better.

The best way to sow oats is with the grain drill. Drilling gives a more even stand than broadcast seeding, for all the seed is covered to about the same depth. In sowing broadcast, some of the seed may not be covered at all and some may be covered too deeply. Germination is better from drilled seed and the growth is more uniform throughout the season. In numerous tests at the experiment stations drilled oats have outyielded oats sown broadcast by several bushels to the acre. Better stands of grass and clover can also be obtained in drilled than in broadcast oats.

The best depth to sow oats varies with the soil and the season. In any case they should be covered with half an inch to an inch of moist soil. They should be sown deeper in sandy soils than in loams or clays. Deeper seeding is also necessary when the ground is dry than when it is moist. On the average the best depth is from one to one and one-half inches.

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Oats should be sown as early in the spring as it is possible to make a good seedbed. The exact date of course varies with the season and with the locality. This does not mean that the preparation of the land should be neglected in order to sow early. Better yields will be produced from seed sown in a good seedbed than from that sown a few days earlier in ground too cold and wet for the seed to germinate.

In a good seedbed the best rate of seeding in the corn belt is about two and one-half bushels to the acre. If the seed is sown broadcast, more is necessary. More seed is required in a poor seedbed than a good one, as fewer seeds are likely to grow. A lower rate of seeding may be used for small-kernelled varieties than for large-kernelled ones, for there are many more of the former in a bushel.

BUILDING UP FLOCK OF EGG PRODUCERS

Mistakes Made by Buying Hatching Eggs or Stock From Different Breeders.

(By F. G. HALPIN, Wisconsin Experiment Station.)

Many a poultryman, striving to breed up a strain of egg-producing hens, makes the mistake of buying hatching eggs or breeding stock from a different breeder each year.

It pays far better to go back, for a number of years, to a breeder who has stock that mates well with and improves the size and egg-producing qualities of the progressive poultryman's flock.

The number of reliable poultry breeders producing just the sort of breeding stock generally needed is rapidly increasing. I believe that the next few years will see a still greater increase along this line, for the breeder can afford to line breed his stock and take a great deal of pains building up a strain of high egg-producers. The grading up of the farm stock with good, strong males of the right sort of breeding is one of the principal things needed in the poultry industry at this time.

OIL WILL PREVENT RUST OF MACHINES

Much Needless Loss Can Be Avoided by Farmer Exercising Proper Care.

(By W. E. EDMONDSON, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

It is a proved fact that machinery, where exposed to moisture, rusts out very rapidly. In fact, rust does more damage to the exposed machinery than the work which the implement is called upon to do.

This is a needless waste, however, because rust can practically be overcome by taking the proper care of the machine, when not in use.

Farmers could get more than twice as much wear out of most implements, if they were housed properly. This alone will not suffice in some climates. A very good way to keep the rust from attacking iron parts exposed to moisture is to coat all the iron with a very cheap oil. This oil should be thick and heavy, so that when applied to the iron, it will not run off.

This coating of oil will keep all of the moisture away from the iron and therefore, will prevent rust from starting.

EGG PLANT THRIVES BEST IN SANDY SOIL

Southern Slopes Preferred to Obtain the Necessary Amount of Heat and Sunshine.

The egg plant thrives best in damp, rich, moist, sandy loams. It needs a large amount of heat and sunshine, so that southern slopes are preferable.

The plants should be planted early in a warm greenhouse and given ample space to develop a sturdy growth. They must not be planted in the field until the ground is thoroughly warm and all danger of frost is past.

The egg plant is growing fast in popularity and is a good crop where conditions are favorable for its culture.

Protect Early Vegetables.
The easiest, quickest way to protect early tender vegetables from frost is by covering them with newspapers or gunnybags. Have a few rocks or bricks handy to weight the covering down so the wind cannot blow it off.

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A juicy wether lamb hung up in a cold place will provide choice dinners for the family until it is used up. Don't forget to have mashed turnips and butter with it.

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PURCHASE YOUR CHECK FIRST

Young American Author, Who Dared to Signal Pompadour Waitress, Receives Rude Jolt.

A young American author, who was exposing his films for fresh impressions of his birthplace, after several years' absence in Europe, wandered into what he calls "a hot-chocolate saloon for women," to see how American girls publicly indulge in strong drink. Another man was adrift in the crowd of petticoats, and following his example the author ventured to signal a pompadoured waitress. "A cup of chocolate," he murmured. The waitress transfixed him with a suspicious stare.

"Come, now; hand over your check," "Check?" he replied.

"Oh, don't tell me you've forgotten it. You don't get chocolate till I get a check."

The returned American will go back to Europe. They are politer, he declares, in any brasserie in France.

Parental Anxieties.

"George Washington was the father of his country."

"So I've heard," commented Farmer Cornsack. "I sometimes wonder whether he had any more worry than his father to an entire country than I've had to my boy Josh."

When Skirts Are Short.

"Why does that Pinkum girl make up her face so strikingly?" asked Maude.

"She interferes when she walks," replied Maymie. "She has to make up her face to draw attention from her feet."

No Telling.

"How long will it take to prepare?" "No telling," replied Senator Sorghum. "If the ordinary course is pursued and a lot of preliminary investigations are held."

In Doubt.

"That man has been sending me sentimental letters and valentines for three years," remarked Miss Cayenne. "He is attentive."

"Yes, but I can't feel sure whether it's a courtship or a diplomatic interchange."

As Suggested.

"I'm at a loss to know whether this article is intended to be humorous or otherwise," said the village editor. "Why not run it in the puzzle column and let the subscribers guess?" suggested the assistant.

One Thing at a Time.

"Do you think we can excuse what your political friends are trying to do?"

"The excuse part isn't hard," replied Senator Sorghum, "after it's all over. The question is, Can we do it?"

Not to Blame.

Customer (indignantly)—That parrot you sold us hadn't been in the house a day before it began to swear dreadfully.

Dealer—You asked me for one that would be quick to learn, mum.

Its Kind.

"Here, that fellow Jinks borrowed my umbrella just for an hour last week, and he hasn't returned it yet."

"I guess his borrowing it for an hour was just a put-up job."

Accounted For.

"The woman in the courtroom this morning had a face that would stop a clock."

"It did, when her husband got mad and threw the clock at her."

THEIR FIRST QUARREL.

Mr. Newed—Was there any fool in love with you before I married you?

Mrs. Newed—Yes, one.

Mr. Newed—I'm sorry you rejected him.

Mrs. Newed—I didn't; I married him.

Mr. Newed—I didn't; I married him.

Mrs. Newed—I didn't; I married him.

Mr. Newed—I didn't; I married him.

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